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Cicéron, Verrines. Divinatio in Q. Caecilium et Actionis Secundae libri IV et V, *De Signis* et *De Suppliciis*. Texte latin publié avec un Commentaire critique et explicatif, une Introduction générale et un Index détaillé. Par Émile Thomas. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Hachette, 1894. 8vo, 389 pp. 8 fr.

This new edition contains in one volume the three Verrine orations which Professor Thomas had published separately. The three introductions have been deftly moulded into one, the principal change being the addition of a brief analysis of the four remaining Verrines, and the various notes, historical, syntactical and stylistic, are now provided with a very complete and useful index.

The introduction treats of the following subjects: I. Verrès (pp. 3-10); II. Le procès (10-18); III. Brève analyse de l'*Actio prima* et des trois premiers livres de la Seconde Action (18-27); IV. Qu'était-ce qu'une *Divinatio*? (27-30); V. De l'éloquence de Cicéron dans les *Verrines* (30-51); VI. Texte (52-61); VII. Bibliographie (61-62). The text and commentary occupy pp. 63-354; the index, pp. 355-89. Then follow maps of Sicily in the days of Cicero, of Syracuse under the Romans and modern Syracuse, and, finally, a facsimile of the *Regius* (Paris. 7774 A), In Verrem, V 57, 147-58, 149.

The main purpose of the introduction is found in the fifth chapter, where we have an excellent statement of the merits and defects of the Verrine orations. The history of the life and trial of Verres is given only so far as it is of interest to the modern reader, or necessary for the understanding and enjoyment of these speeches. For the *De Signis* and the *De Suppliciis* the editor has made the *Regius* the principal source of his text, as well as the principal basis for the orthography. His treatment of the text is conservative, though he has some tempting conjectures to offer. These are collected in a footnote to p. 60. The explanatory notes are, with one or two exceptions, models of clearness and brevity, and much attention has been paid to Cicero-nian usage. On IV 7, 16 (p. 130) si, utrum vellet, liceret, we have the note: '*Utrum* est un nominatif neutre (cf. Div. 45: ut eligas *utrum velis*),' etc., the point of which is not very obvious. On V 71, 183 (p. 350) Quam ob rem mihi, iudices, optatum illud est in hoc reo finem accusandi facere, we have the comment: '*Facere*, l'infinifit après *optatum est* comme avec *optabile est*.' This comment, which is found also in the Richter-Eberhard edition of 1886, seems to take no account of the *illud*. On V 55, 123 (p. 208) the date of the battle of Clastidium is given as 532. This might be changed in the next impression to 222; it is perhaps the only date in the volume which is given with reference to the founding of the city.

Professor Thomas has made free use of the works of Schmalz, Nägelsbach and Merguet, and of all the important editions and periodical literature from Zumpt to Zielinski. His book is indispensable to the student of the Verrines, and, thanks to its copious index, valuable to all students of Cicero.

The proof-reading has been very carefully done, and few of the misprints which remain are likely to cause any difficulty. In the text we have, p. 169, l. 3, *gnas* for *quas*; p. 192, l. 10, *cum* for *eum*; p. 269, l. 7, *romanum* for *Romanum*; p. 270, l. 8, '?' omitted; p. 301, l. 13, *incolomes* for *incolumes*; p. 326, l. 11,

potestatem for *potestatem*; p. 126, l. 4, *removerunt* for *removerent*. The reference, p. 32, n. 1, to 'p. 30' should be to 'p. 62'; on p. 62, l. 9, we have *Dei* for *De*; on p. 131, n. 1, *ἀριμία* for *ἀριμία*; and there are a number of slight inaccuracies in the smaller type.

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Vocabularium Iurisprudentiae Romanae. Iussu Instituti Savigniani composuerunt Otto Gradenwitz, Bernardus Kuebler, Ernestus Theodorus Schulze. Fasciculus I. *a, ab, abs-accipio*. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1894. 6 m. 40 pf.

The actual publication of the Thesaurus of Latinity for which the five great German academies have taken the initiatory steps is likely to be long deferred. Meanwhile it is encouraging to note the signs of activity in the field of lexicography in other quarters. Meusel's invaluable Index to Caesar is completed; so too the lexicon to the Philosophical Works of Cicero, by Merguet; the Lexicon Taciteum, begun in 1877, after slow progress, has now reached *reliquus*; the Lexicon Livianum has made only a fair beginning; Marx, in his edition of the Auctor ad Herennium, has given a complete *index verborum* to that author, which he designates as 'Thesauro Hertziano Symbola.' It will be seen that all the above-named works will lighten the labor of the compilers of the Thesaurus. So too will the Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane, which in its 43d fascicule has advanced to Civitas.

The work above announced, which will give with an exhaustiveness never before attempted the vocabulary of the Jurists, will not be at once available for use, as it is advertised to appear in fifteen Lieferungen, one yearly. The vocabulary is to embrace the Digests of Justinian, following Mommsen's large edition, Gai institutiones, Ulpiani regulae, Pauli sententiae, and such excerpts from classical Jurists as are contained in the Fragmenta Vaticana, the Collatio and the Consultatio. The citations are given in the chronological order of the Jurists, and the references follow a certain system which combines great exactness with brevity. Some idea of the completeness of treatment may be gained from the fact that the article on *a, ab, abs* alone extends to fifty-four pages, while the remaining thirty-six pages contain only seventy-three words, with *accipio* still unfinished. Many of the articles, as *abduco, abeo, abhorreo, abigo*, etc., may be compared with the full treatment of these words in various volumes of the Archiv. It is interesting to note the comparative infrequency of *abs te*, only six examples being given, all from Julius, Pomponius and Ulpian. *a* is regularly used before consonants except in the phrase *ab re*, and also once in Ulpian, *ab domesticis*, and once in Paulus, *ab nepote*. Before vowels and *h* *ab* is regularly used. Before consonantal *i a* is preferred, though not universal. For *absque* but one citation is given. Other ἀπαξ λεγόμενα are *abiudico, abominandus, abscise, absolutorius, absumptio* and *accensi*. The articles requiring special legal knowledge seem to have been prepared by Gradenwitz; the long article on *ab*, and the articles on *abhinc, absque*, by Schulze, while the greater number of words in this fascicule are signed K. (Kuebler). Everywhere, however, the same thoroughness and good judgment are manifest, for which philologists and jurists alike ought to be duly grateful.

M. WARREN.